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The Heart of the South

ALONG THE LINE OF THE
Atlanta & West Point R. R.
AND
The Western Railway of Alabama.

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INTRODUCTION . . .



THAT part of the South lying between Atlanta, Montgomery, and Selma possesses a peculiar charm. It is the line of the march of transition from the old to the new South. The best illustrations of the *ante-bellum* plantation life were once presented upon the sloping hills and in the rich valleys of this section of the States of Georgia and Alabama—a life which has already become half legendary but is still typified by the imposing mansions, magnificent in their architecture and location, so frequently seen both in country and town.

But the most interesting features of this section are found in the energetic industrial development of the new South, rather than in the decaying landmarks of the old *regime*.

The busy manufactories, with their armies of workmen, the fruit farms gleaming with the purple of the grape and the gold of the peach; fine cattle grazing in green pastures; cotton fields white with the fleecy staple, interspersed with fields of corn and grain; new towns, new churches, and new schools; a teeming, busy population all intent on the devel-

opment of the resources of a fruitful country, blessed with mildness of climate and abundant sunshine and rainfall, are features of the interesting panorama which unfolds itself in journey through a section which has been aptly called

THE HEART OF THE SOUTH.

The Management of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and The Western Railway of Alabama, for its correspondence and investigation concerning the advantages and attractions of this territory.

The descriptions and illustrations which follow are designed to awaken an interest in the minds of those who are seeking homes in the South.

All inquiries will be promptly and fully answered when addressed to either of the undersigned.

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WESTERN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

ALONG THE LINE OF THE ATLANTA & WEST POINT R. R.

Capable of the Highest Agricultural and Industrial Development—Manufactories,
Orchards, Dairies, Farms, Educational Institutions.

WESTERN MIDDLE GEORGIA is a region that possesses everything necessary to insure happiness and prosperity to its inhabitants.

It lies along the southern slope of the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge, and consists of gently undulating plains, interspersed with streams and rich valleys. It enjoys a delightful and healthful climate, knowing neither the extreme of cold nor the extreme of heat experienced in regions farther to the north. The soil is productive, and the variety of its agricultural and garden products is hardly equaled by that of any like extent of territory in our country. It is finely adapted to general farming, to fruit and vegetable raising, to stock, to dairying, and to all manufacturing industries. Its nearness to excellent markets, made accessible by splendid railway facilities, offers fine opportunities for the rapid and profitable sale of the products of the factory, the dairy, and the farm. Together with these advantages, its people are industrious, progressive, law abiding, and hospitable.





DINING CAR INTERIOR VIEW

Such a region of country must soon become very highly developed; and Western Georgia shows, by its rapid growth to day, that its great advantages and opportunities are becoming known and appreciated.

The resources of this section of Georgia are as yet almost untouched. Vast mineral wealth, in the hills to the north of the Chattahoochee River, awaits the enterprise of the miner. The



DINING CAR INTERIOR VIEW

river itself, having greater force at the shoals opposite Atlanta than is utilized to turn all the means of Lowell, flows by this progressive city and through this magnificent region without contributing one drop of its waters to turn a wheel or to drive a spindle. The sunny slopes of the hills are but little used, as their value for vineyards and orchards is just being understood. The productive soil lies unutilized and waste in extensive areas. The splendid wealth of forest, of pasturage, and the not less real wealth of invigorating atmosphere and salubrious climate, are still waiting for the time when their full value will be appreciated and used for the benefit of man.

Some idea of the resources and possibilities of this region may be formed when it is remembered that within it lie the splendid vineyards of Coweta County; the famous peach orchards of Troup—the pioneer peach orchards of the State—the long stretch of vineyards and nurseries and orchards from Atlanta to West Point; the beautiful grass and dairy farms about La Grange; the stock farms and general farms in prosperous condition everywhere; the mills and factories dotting the line of railway, and the magnificent schools and institutions of learning at College Park and La Grange.

And yet, as has been said above, the possibilities of this splendid region are but beginning to be revealed to us.

NATURAL CONDITIONS.

This section of the State is a part of the Archaean or crystalline belt. In this belt lie the Piedmont plains, a gently undulating plateau, with an altitude of from seven hundred to thirteen hundred feet.

At the southern margin of the crystalline formation is what is known as the "fall line" of the rivers and streams. Here begin the shoals and falls, which, in Western Georgia alone, furnish power

sufficient to drive the machinery of the continent. Along the Chattahoochee River, between Atlanta and between Fulton County and Troup County, but not including the great powers at Atlanta and West Point there are twenty-two shoals or water powers. There are hundreds of mill-powers in this region of the State. Throughout this belt are enormous quantities of granite of various kinds, marbles of various tints, and good slate and building stone. Field-stone, used in making fine grades of porcelain, is found in workable quantity. Quartz is found in abundance and boraxite, largely used in the making of aluminum, is plentiful. The timber of the region comprises almost every variety known to our Southern forests.

In the upper part there is to be found splendid forests of red and white oak, hickory, poplar, ash, with other hardwoods.

In the lower portion, the forests are of yellow pine, the most valuable timber in the United States, intermingled with oak and hickory.

The soil is remarkably productive and quickly responds to fertilization and cultivation. It is specially adapted to grains, grasses, clover, cotton, and fruit.

Both the grape and peach grow to perfection, and berries succeed splendidly.



HUNTER, THE ALABAMA RIVER.

CLIMATE AND HEALTHFULNESS.

The altitude and situation of this part of the State insure it a healthful and invigorating climate. The cold is never severe south of the Chattahoochee River, and the summer is tempered by the mountain air from the north. The nights are cool, and the air is stimulating even on the warmest days. This enables all classes of labor, in field or factory, to work in the open air at all hours of the day. There need be no lost time on account of extreme weather, winter or summer. Besides, the climate is mild enough to save to the inhabitants much of the heavy expense of fuel to which they would be subjected further north. The winter temperature seldom falls below 20 degrees; and the range in summer is rarely above 90 degrees. The mean temperature for winter is 47 degrees, and for summer 79 degrees. The healthfulness of the entire section is remarkable. As stated, the mildness of both the summer and the winter climate has much to do with this; but it is also due to the regular seasons, to the equable rainfall, to the high altitude, to the bold streams, to the pure water, and to the balmy influence of the pines. There is, also, an abundance of mineral and curative waters, and many health resorts.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

The fine railway facilities long possessed by this section of the State, together with its nearness to the best home market, have had a tremendous influence upon the farmers and gardeners. At West Point was made the beginning of the now vast peach industry of Georgia. Along the line of railway have sprung up, within the last few years, magnificent orchards of peaches, extensive vineyards, and

dozens of nurseries to supply the ever increasing demand of peach and grape-growers. The farms have a thrifty and prosperous appearance, and vegetable or truck farms, and dairies and creameries have been rapidly established, under the favorable conditions described.

Attention has already been called to the great variety of the products of the farm, garden, and orchard that is to be found in Western Georgia. Among the field crops may be mentioned cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, Irish and sweet potatoes, ground peas, or peanuts, turnips, clover, and grasses of every variety. Among vegetables, there are grown every species known to the gardens between the Gulf and Canada. Among fruits are the peach, pear, apple, plum, cherry, quince, grape, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, and currants. In such a country, and with such variety of crops, vegetables, and fruits that may be grown profitably, surely the farmer and the gardener should meet with success.

INDUSTRIES.

Agricultural industries are very diverse in this section. There are the general farms, the vineyards, the fruit orchards, the stock farms, dairies, creameries, grass farms, vegetable or truck farms, and nurseries. In manufacturing, there is equal diversity. Cotton mills flourish at Atlanta, Palmetto, Newnan, La Grange, West Point, and elsewhere. There are cotton seed oil mills, fertilizer factories, tanneries, ice factories, canneries and crate and basket factories. In all these lines of industry there are splendid opportunities for new enterprises. Water power is abundant, coal is remarkably cheap, and the railway facilities are all that could be desired. Poultry farming is a new industry, and one that is found to be profitable and promising.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

That portion of Western Middle Georgia under consideration is traversed by the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, which runs from Atlanta to West Point, where it becomes the Western Railway of Alabama, and goes on to Montgomery and Selma, Ala. This railway affords unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic. At the eastern end of the line is Atlanta, the capital of the State, the largest city in the territory east and south of a line drawn from New Orleans to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Louisville and Washington. Here it connects with a dozen other railways that lead to every market and every important city in the country. At Montgomery it connects with a number of other lines, and with steamboat transportation on the Alabama River.

Atlanta affords a good home market for all country supplies. Rapid transit and good schedules enable the producer to gather fruit and vegetables in the afternoon and have them on Atlanta tables for breakfast the next morning. Milk, cream, and butter can be shipped to Atlanta in time for early morning delivery. These producers can, of course, command better patronage and prices than those shipping a longer distance. Freight and passenger rates are reasonable.



STEAMBOAT ON THE ALABAMA RIVER.

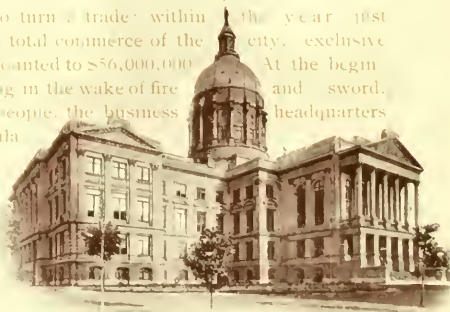
Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta of to-day is a growth of thirty-three years. After its baptism of fire in November, 1864, when the inhabitants had been dispersed by the exigencies of the war, of more than one thousand houses only three hundred remained; the city took a new start, and its great growth dates from that time. It is, therefore, a city of the new order, re-built on the ruins of the old.

The rapidity of the growth of Atlanta is illustrated by the fact that since it was blotted from existence, the city has gained one hundred square miles of ground. Starting with no business in 1865, it reached in 1887 one-third of the freight delivered in Georgia, and its post office receipts were one-third of those of the State.

Forty-two years ago there was hardly a dollar to turn a trade within the year just closed; the bank clearings aggregated \$7,000,000, and the total commerce of the city, exclusive of insurance, real estate and miscellaneous transactions, amounted to \$56,000,000. At the beginning of this period there were only a few stragglers remaining in the wake of fire and sword. To-day there is a great city of one hundred thousand people, the business headquarters of one hundred and twenty thousand, with a floating population of nearly two hundred more.

From mere ground, covered with ashes and ruins in 1865, the real property value of the city has been built up to a value of \$200,000,000, consisting largely of solid masses of brick and marble, stone and steel, which go to make up a magnificent array of handsome business edifices.



TATE. ALFRED. 30 GEORGIA. ATLANTA.

Atlanta's public buildings typify the solid character of her institutions. Most conspicuous among them is the State Capitol, which was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000. This stately structure, the custom house, the county court house, and other public edifices, make up an aggregate of seven or eight millions invested in public buildings.

Atlanta is a city of homes, and this is apparent not only in the appearance of the houses, but in the statistics of the United States census, by which Atlanta is accredited with a larger percentage of home owners than any city of its size in the Southern States.

Conditions in Atlanta are highly favorable to manufacturing industries: this is attested by the great variety of articles made here. More than one hundred and fifty establishments are in successful operation, employing about eight thousand operatives at good wages, and pouring into the channels of trade an annual pay-roll of \$2,500,000. The value of the raw material consumed is more than \$6,000,000, and the product between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000. The factories of Atlanta take the cotton crop of four average Georgia counties. The trade of Atlanta covers more or less all of the



MARIETTA STREET ATLANTA.

Stems between the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, the Gulf and the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mississippi River, and in some lines extends to the far southwestern States and into Mexico, while in a few it covers the entire country. The tendency of the jobbing trade of the Southeast is to concentrate in Atlanta, and little by little the business of other centers gravitates to this city.

Atlanta's financial institutions are of the most solid character. Among her banks are several whose phenomenal success is indicated by the very large surplus they have accumulated and the handsome dividends they regularly declare. Atlanta is the financial center of Georgia, and much business from the surrounding country is cleared through the banks of the city. Atlanta early established a system of public schools, and before almost any city in the South turned its attention to technical education. The Technological School was established by the State of Georgia upon inducements offered by the city of Atlanta, which bore half the cost of the original plant, and contributes largely to the support of the institution. There is ample opportunity for technical instruction of other kinds. Atlanta has three medical colleges, whose attendance averages six hundred, to say nothing of the students of the dental colleges. Technical instruction in business methods is not neglected, and two large and flourishing business colleges have maintained themselves here for many years. With an admirable *esprit de corps* there is a broad and catholic spirit, born of the cosmopolitan character of the people. The population is principally composed of the best elements of the Southern States, with an admixture of enterprising and progressive people from the North and West, all striving with generous rivalry for the upbuilding of the city. All creeds and cults and political faiths are represented, and for each there is not only toleration but welcome and sympathy, according to his individual deserts. The people of Atlanta are hospitable, broad, liberal, big-hearted, whole-souled, fair and free.



STATION AT COLLEGE PARK.

College Park, Ga.,

Is situated eight miles from Atlanta, in Fulton County, and is the most desirable suburb of Atlanta. With a population of about one thousand, made up mainly of professional and wealthy people, who do business in the city, it is an ideal home place. Some of the handsomest residences in Georgia are here. A chert road, almost as smooth as a floor, leads out from Atlanta, making

a most attractive driveway, and a resort for cyclists. The railroad facilities are the best—twenty-four trains daily, at five cents commutation fares. The prettiest depot in the State is here, constructed of buff brick and stone, at a cost of \$5,000. The elevated situation, thorough natural drainage, good water, and equable climate, make it a thoroughly healthy location.

Although the town is less than six years old, it is an educational center. Here is the home of the SOUTHERN MILITARY COLLEGE, well officered and well equipped for the education of boys and young men. The most attractive feature of the place is the noted SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE for girls. This famous insti-



GROUP OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.



SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE WEEGE PARK GA

tution has been for more than fifty years under the management of the Bacon-Cox faculty, the college having been moved from La Grange three years ago. The college building is a model one for educational purposes equipped with steam heating apparatus, electric lights, water works, elevators, and fitted to accommodate two hundred boarders. The faculty consists of thirty-one graduates from leading universities of

America and Europe. There is a library of five thousand volumes, a museum of eight thousand specimens, a mounted telescope, fifty pianos, and other instruments and art models. Ten teachers are

employed in music; a ladies' orchestra of thirty performers, is one of the attractions of the Music Department. This department had two hundred and forty-five pupils the past year. The patronage of the college, drawn from nearly every State in the Union, is constantly increasing. Prof. C. C. Cox is the President of the college, and its great usefulness and success show him to be the "right man in the right place."

The grounds about the college building have been laid off under the personal direction of President Cox, who is a great lover of all kinds of plants; the object in view, aside from beautifying the grounds, being to illustrate dendrology, and landscape



RESIDENCE ABETT.



PRETTY RESIDENCE AT COLLEGE PARK

gardening and to afford practical object lessons in botany. The grounds consist of about forty acres. President Cox has now growing a bed of maples, consisting of nine varieties; a bed of poplars of six varieties; forty varieties of evergreens; a large variety of oaks, including several foreign kinds; a number of weeping trees; seven kinds of beech; many kinds of fruit trees, apples, peaches, pears, figs, etc., and one hundred varieties of grapes; there are twelve varieties of magnolias, comprising the Japanese, Chinese, and American kinds; six varieties of pines; dogwoods of various colors, and a nuttery where numerous varieties of nut trees are growing. On the grounds are two hundred and fifty varieties of roses. In addition there are hundreds of perennial and annual flower plants, berries, and small fruits. This display not only illustrates the objects intended, but shows also the wonderful capabilities of our soil and climate.



SOUTHERN MUSEUM, GEORGETOWN, GEORGIA PARK

Red Oak, Ga.,

In Campbell County, is a farm village of about four hundred inhabitants. As a rule, the farmers own the lands they cultivate. There are some splendid orchards and vineyards here, and there is some market gardening, but cotton is the chief product. There is an abundance of timber near, and this would be a splendid point for a bucket, tub, and handle factory. Lands can be bought all the way from \$10 to \$50 per acre, according to location and improvements.



STATION AT FAIRBURN.

Fairburn, Ga.,

The county seat of Campbell County, is eighteen miles southwest of Atlanta.

The town has a population of one thousand, and does a commercial business of about \$300,000 annually.

The cotton receipts amount to about seven thousand five hundred bales each season. There are excellent schools; the

leading white school is attended by an average of one hundred and forty pupils. Town taxes, including the school tax, are only 50 cents on \$100. There are Baptist and Methodist churches. Here are two grist-mills and two ginneries. Fairburn is situated on the dividing ridge between the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. A peculiar physical feature is that the rain which falls on the west side of the railroad, dividing the town, flows into the Chattahoochee; and that which falls on the east side flows into the Flint River. In easy access of the town is an inexhaustible supply of granite, some of it so fine grained and hard that it takes the highest polish. As showing the extreme healthfulness of the place, there are fifty or more old people in the community between the ages of eighty and one hundred years. The railroad furnishes the best facilities for reaching Atlanta, selling commutation tickets at half a cent per mile. Nearby is a celebrated mineral spring—the Trentbam Spring—a lithia water valuable in kidney and nervous troubles. This spring furnishes a good opening for a sanitarium or summer resort. The chief industrial enterprise of the town is the harness and saddle factory of Messrs. McCurry & Inman, which employs sixty hands and has a weekly pay-roll of \$450. This factory employs five traveling salesmen, and places its annual product of over \$150,000 in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.



SCENE
NEAR FAIRBURN.

A new enterprise has recently been established in Fairburn for the manufacture of cotton on a large scale of the "Dixie" Cotton

Planter and Grain

Distributor. The citizens

offer good inducements for all manufacturing enterprises, such as exemption from town taxes, low priced sites, etc. Good farm and fruit lands can be bought at \$10 per acre near the town. It was near here the Yates apple originated, the best flavored, best keeping and most valuable of the southern varieties of apple. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and, in fact, all fruits do well here. The dairy industry is yet small, but growing, some butter being shipped to Atlanta.



RESIDENCES
AT
FAIRBURN.



Palmetto, Ga.,

Enjoying the distinction of being the highest point between Atlanta and West Point, is located in Campbell County, twenty-five miles from Atlanta, and has between eight hundred and one thousand population. The town tax is only two and a half mills. There are Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churches, and high class schools, both public and private. Like Fairburn, it is on the dividing ridge between the Chatahoochee and Flint Rivers, and here also is an inexhaustible supply of building and monument granite. The lands are adapted to cotton, grain, fruits of all kinds, grapes, etc., and can be bought for from \$8 to \$20 per acre. The town is a growing one, having about doubled its population in the past

two years, and offers the best inducements to the homeseeker and manufacturer. Here is located a flourishing cotton factory of four thousand and spindles, employing one

with fifty looms, employing one hundred and ten hands daily. The product is duck and yarns. The number of operatives employed and output of the mill is being constantly increased.

The other industrial enterprises of the town consist of a public ginnery and extensive wood working and blacksmith shops.

The near by farmers are gradually engaging in dairying, and three or four dairies make profitable returns in shipping butter to Atlanta. Good inducements are offered here for manufacturing enterprises.



A JERSEY NEAR PALMETTO.

Coweta, Ga., is thirty miles from Atlanta and nine miles east of Newnan. A company of Newnan gentlemen have here one hundred and twenty-five acres planted in peaches, and one hundred and twenty-five acres in grapes. The soil is well adapted for fruits, and abundant and superior crops are gathered each year. Land in this section can be had in any quantity desired, and at most reasonable prices. Here is located one of the most complete wineries in the South, having a capacity of one hundred thousand gallons of wine per season.



Powells, Ga., Or Powellsville, is thirty-five miles from Atlanta. The soil, a sandy loam, is the very best for fruit. In grape culture, more than forty thousand vines are in bearing in a radius of one mile. These lands can be bought at from \$5 to \$20 per acre. A public ginney, with a capital of \$5,000, gins twelve hundred bales of cotton annually and two stores do a good business. There is a gin plant, blacksmith shop, a good school, and two churches. A good class of home-seekers would be warmly welcomed.



VINEYARD NEAR COWETA

Newnan, Is the county seat of Coweta
Ga., County, located forty miles
southwest of Atlanta, at the intersec-

tion of two trunk lines, and has a population of four thousand. Epidemics are unknown, and the health of the city is exceptionally good, making it a most desirable home city. Newnan has one of the best conducted public school systems in the State, officered by able and well known educators. The city has a splendid system of water works, and is lighted by electricity. It has an elevation of nine hundred and fifty-five feet above the sea, and lies on the water shed of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. The drainage is perfect, while the water is the purest freestone. The mild climate, without extremes of heat or cold, makes it an ideal place of residence. Coweta County produces about twenty thousand bales of cotton annually, of which about fifteen thousand is marketed at Newnan from wagons. Newnan is surrounded by a splendid farming country, the lands being adapted to cotton, grain, grasses, fruits, grapes, etc. Land can be bought at very reasonable prices, from \$10 per acre upward, according to the proximity to town and the character of improvements. Newnan is an important commercial center; all classes of merchandise are sold, and the merchants have ample capital. There are three banks with a combined capital of \$155,000. The dairy industry is small as yet, but is growing. The plentiful Bermuda pastures and the Jersey cattle of the section make this a profitable branch of farming. A creamery and cheese factory would find this a splendid opening. The manufacturing interests of the city are extensive. Two cotton mills, manufacturing fine grades of cotton yarns and ball thread, run on full time, and employ large forces



COTTON MILLS, NEWNAN



of operatives in
wood ways. The
R. D. Cole Manu-
facturing Company
operate extensive
machine shops, where
engines, boilers, saw
mills, grist mills, power
presses, shafting, etc.,
are manufactured on an
extensive scale. This com-

pany is one of the most prosperous enterprises in Georgia,
shipping an average of a carload of its product every
day in the year. A sash, door, blinds, trunnels, and
mould wood work factory supplies contractors over a
large territory. There are two planing mills and large
lumber yards. Two flour and corn mills are doing a
commercial trade. A shoe factory does a good business,
shipping its products throughout Georgia and

other States. There is a
cotton oil mill of large
capacity. Fertilizer works
and acid chambers, ship-
ping annually over
twelve hundred tons
of goods, are prepar-
ing now to double
their capacity. There



RESIDENCE VIEWS
AND STREET SCENE IN NEWNAN.



are a tannery and a harness collar factory doing a large business; a cigar factory doing a large business; an ice factory, the output of which has been greatly increased during the past season; a mattress and spring-bed factory, doing a most satisfactory business; a cotton compress, pressing over forty thousand bales of cotton annually; a buggy and wagon factory doing a good local and wholesale business; a canning factory which has proven most successful. All these enterprises were built and are operated by Newnan's energy and money. No stock in any of these enterprises can be bought as low as par.

but sells at from \$110 to \$150 per share. The taxable property of the town is about \$2,000,000, and the tax rate is five mills, which includes the public school tax. Newnan offers the best inducements for all kinds of manufacturing enterprises.



VINEYARD MORELAND

Moreland, Ga.,

Five miles south of Newnan, in Coweta County has a population of five hundred, all white but about forty persons. It is the home of the peach, the pear, the plum, the grape and small fruits, shipping last year twenty-five car loads of fruits to the markets of the country. About two thousand five hundred bales of cotton are shipped annually. Lands are very productive—those close in are valued at \$60 per acre; lands further out sell at from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

The industries consist

of a public ginmery, saw-mill, grist-mill and general repair shops for wood and iron work. A crate and basket factory, operated by the Moreland Manufacturing Company, is a flourishing enterprise, employing twenty-five hands, many of whom are women and children who earn from 75 cents to \$1.25 per day. The product of this factory is shipped throughout Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida. There are two churches and good schools



PEACH ORCHARD MORELAND.

St. Charles, In Coweta County, is forty-seven miles southwest of Atlanta, and has a population of about one hundred. It has a splendid public ginmery, a good general merchandise store, and action is now being taken by a local stock company, to build an oil mill. The soil is well adapted to a high class of general farming, dairying, poultry raising, culture of grapes and other fruits. Splendid inducements are offered for manufacturing enterprises. Lands about the depot can be bought for from \$30 to \$50 per acre; adjoining lands at \$10 to \$15 per acre. Several fine producing orchards and vineyards are near by.



Grantville, In Coweta County, is a thriving village of one thousand inhabitants. Within a radius of four miles is a population of four thousand, made up of a thriving farming class. It is eleven hundred feet above sea level. There are two churches, a Baptist and a Methodist, each having large memberships. There are also good schools. The fertile soil makes it an excellent locality for home seekers, while the people are ready to offer substantial encouragement to manufacturing enterprises. Fruits do well; grapes are grown extensively. The town has a public ginmery and two grist-mills, and receives from six to seven thousand bales of cotton annually. The Grantville Hosiery Mills, employing fifty hands, and making two thousand dozen pairs of hose per week, is the chief manufacturing industry. Two miles from the town is the well known Wilkes' Gold Mine, operated by Boston capitalists, equipped with modern machinery and producing a satisfactory output. There are two other gold mines in the vicinity where gold is mined in paying quantities.



STATION



MINE



ROUTE



GOLD
MINE

Hogansville, Ga.,

With a population of one thousand is located in Troop County fifty eight miles from Atlanta. Large creeks flow on either side of the town, making the natural drainage perfect. There are Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches. It has an excellent public school system, with superintendent and six assistants, and an average attendance of two hundred pupils. The town tax is only thirty cents on \$100, which includes the school tax. A well managed bank with \$35,000 capital,

an enterprising class of

merchants, and a growing manufacturing interest, make the town a most prosperous and inviting place. A business of about \$300,000 is done annually, and twelve thousand bales of cotton are sold from wagons each season. Several factories, representing about \$50,000 of home capital, are located here. They consist of an oil mill of large capacity, gnano factory, harness factory, grist mill, and ginnery.



STOCK VIEW NEAR HOGANSVILLE.



HOTEL HOGANSVILLE.

A company is now being formed to manufacture ham mocks, twines and similar articles, with necessary machinery to spin all the yarns it can use. There are many superior factory sites with plenty of water, and liberal inducements will be offered for all kinds of new enterprises. The farming lands are remarkably productive and can be bought at from \$10 to \$15 per acre. Some splendid grass lands near town invite dairying and stock raising. For a creamery

there is no better point in Georgia than this.

Immigration is desired, and new comers are sure to receive a most cordial welcome, and will find this one of the most fertile and productive sections of the South.



RESIDENCES
IN HOGANSVILLE.



COTTON PICKERS. NEAR HOGANSVILLE, GA.

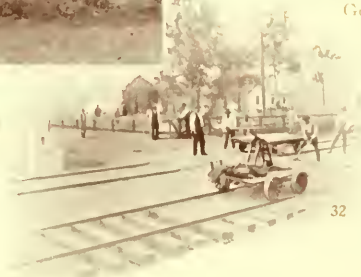
Louise, Ga.,

Froug County is a new place, but making a most satisfactory growth. A country store, saw mill, a splendid school, and telephone connection with

La Grange and Grantville, make up some of the attractions of the place.

Lands can be bought at \$15 per acre, and are among the most productive in Western

Georgia. Just one mile south of Louise is Whitfield, where the noted Banks and Thornton vineyards are located, and where over ten thousand peach trees will come into bearing in 1898. Peaches and grapes have proven very successful and profitable in this section.



La Grange, Ga., The capital of Troupe County, seventy one miles southwest of Atlanta and one hundred and fifty miles from Macon,

has a population of five thousand. The taxable property of the city amounts to more than two million dollars, with no bonded debt, and the tax rate for all purposes is only six and one-half mills. The city occupies a commanding situation eight hundred and fifty feet above the sea level,

with a natural drainage

that insures perfect freedom from malaria, and gives the city the deserved reputation of one of the healthiest points in the country.

It is at once a manufacturing city, a commercial city, an educational city, and a city of homes.

There are many antebellum mansions, and scores of modern residences that add greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of the town.

Flower gardens abound in all portions of the city, about the stately residences and modest cottages alike.

"The Terraces," the name by which



STATION, LA GRANGE.



SCENES NEAR LA GRANGE.



the famous Ferrell Garden is known, is just at the western limits of La Grange and for many years has been recognized as the most lovely and beautiful garden in the South. The streets are wide and roomy, shaded everywhere with the white oak and stately elm. La Grange is an historic town, from its foundation noted for its wealth, refinement and education. Here have been the homes of some of the most distinguished men of the South—governors, congressmen, jurists, senators, and men of affairs.

The citizens have just pride in the past and great hope for the future of their city.

Here is the home of the Southern Female (Baptist) College; of the La Grange Female College, owned by the North Georgia Methodist Conference; of the Park High School for boys, and several private schools of high class. Each of these colleges and schools employ a large corps of teachers, all specialists in their particular lines. The standards of scholarship are high and a diploma from either



FARMER'S HOME



RESIDENCES IN LA GRANGE



FARMER'S HOME



FARMER'S HOME

carries with it an honor well earned. All are enjoying a large patronage, pupils coming here from many States and Territories. There are two Methodist, two Baptist, two Presbyterian and one Episcopal church. A splendid system of water-works furnishes an abundance

of water for fire, domestic and manufacturing purposes. The streets are lighted by electric arc lights. There are two banks, with a combined capital and surplus of \$300,000. There are three cotton factories. The La Grange Mills has

five thousand spindles, and manufactures duck exclusively, using ten to twelve bales of cotton daily. The Dixie Mills

has eighteen thousand spindles and three

hundred and fifty-four looms, using ten bales of cotton daily and manufacturing a variety of white cotton goods. The Troupe Factory has sixteen thousand spindles and fifty-two looms, using five or six bales of cotton daily, and manufacturing sheetings, shirtings, drills and osnaburgs. These mills represent a large capital, and are owned and operated by home people. Among other manufactories is an oil mill of large capacity, a ginnery, guano factory, two planing mills and variety works shops; a grist-mill, two buggy and wagon factories, foundry



GROUP OF STUDENTS
SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE

GROUP OF STUDENTS,
LA GRANGE
FEMALE COLLEGE.



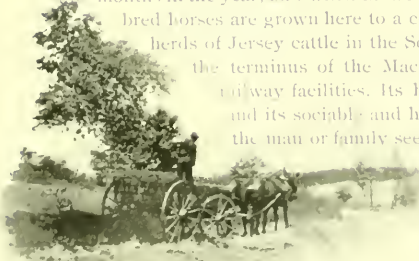
OLD MANSION,
LA GRANGE.

and molting crops—the most successful creamery and cheese factory in the South, and other industries. Surrounding the city are many elegant suburban homes, stock farms, dairy farms, orchards and vineyards, while the surrounding farm lands are as productive as any that can be found in the South. One striking feature of the lands is the equal distribution of wood and water, nearly every farm having its proper proportion. The famous Bermuda grass finds here a natural home, furnishing pasturage for

some months in the year, and when mowed for hay, yielding from three to six tons to the acre. Standard bred horses are grown here to a considerable extent, and here are to be found some of the best herds of Jersey cattle in the South. Situated on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, and the terminus of the Macon & Birmingham Railroad, the town possesses unexcelled railway facilities. Its healthful location, varied industries, educational advantages, and its sociable and hospitable people, make La Grange a most popular city, and to the man or family seeking a home, the community offers the best possible inducements. Homes and improved city property can be had at most reasonable prices; well located farm lands can be had at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, and lands remote from town at much lower prices. Manufacturing sites are abundant, with plenty of running water and railroad facilities.



FARM SCENE, LA GRANGE



FARM SCENE NEAR LA GRANGE

A considerable number of northern people from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have purchased homes in the vicinity of La Grange within the past few years, and, with very few exceptions, have found prosperity and contentment in their adopted State. Each season adds new members to this colony of northern people. Troup county and the city of La Grange cordially welcome all new comers.

The country surrounding La Grange is finely adapted for the growing of peaches and small fruits, and for vegetable farms; and the early products of this locality find ready markets and fancy prices. The Atlanta and West Point Railroad does everything possible to encourage small farmers to locate on the line of the road. German gardeners, and farmers especially, would find this locality particularly suited to them.



CREAMERY
AT LA GRANGE



THORNTON BROS.

Gabbettville, Ga.,

In Troun County, located about half way between La Grange and West Point, has about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, two stores, two grist-mills, a saw mill and in general merchandise, do an annual abundant timber nearby, makes this a

located about half way between La Grange and West Point, has about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, two stores, two grist-mills, a saw mill and in general merchandise, do an annual abundant timber nearby, makes this a

Grass lands and canebrakes are plentiful, furnishing both summer and winter pasturage for cattle. Long Cane Creek flows nearby, furnishing all water needed for manufacturing. Farm lands are above the average and can be bought at from \$8 to \$15 per acre.



LA GRANGE
T. V.
LA GRANGE, GA.



INTERIOR
COTTON MILLS.

West Point, Ga.,

in Troup County, is situated at the terminus of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad and Western Railway of Alabama, eighty-seven miles from Atlanta and eighty eight miles from Montgomery, Ala. It is on the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama. The city is situated on both sides of the Chattahoochee River, and has a population of five thousand five hundred, in two miles square, and a taxable property of \$1,000,000. The city tax rate is 50 cents on the \$100, not including

the public school tax. The city owns its water works and electric

light plants, erected at a cost of \$25,000 and \$16,000 respectively. The

town of Lanett, Ala., adjoining West Point, buys its water and lights from the city. These systems pay their own expenses and give West Point her lights and fire

protection practically without cost. There are thirty-six are lights,

while fifty hydrants give the city all the protection needed. It has one of the best public schools systems in the State,

with an attendance of about three hundred pupils. It is

officered by a Superintendent and five assistant teachers.

The trains of the Chattahoochee Valley Railway run out

to the factories down the river, make five round trips daily,

and bring in quick communication with the city about three

thousand people who do their trading here.



INSPECTING COTTON.

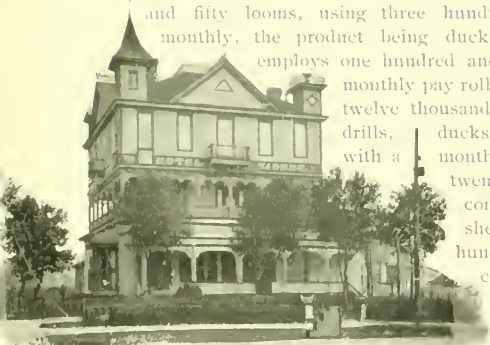
West Point is an important commercial center; its bank clearances amount to \$1,000,000 annually, and its sales of cotton to twenty-four thousand bales. It is also a noted manufacturing point. Among the manufacturing enterprises are the West Point Oil Mills, West Point Iron Works, West Point Manufacturing Company, Galeton Cotton Mills and Lanett Cotton Mills, besides other smaller industries. The

Galeton Mills run five thousand spindles and one hundred and fifty looms, using three hundred bales of cotton monthly, the product being duck and osnaburgs. It employs one hundred and seventy hands, with a

monthly pay roll of \$3,000. The West Point Manufacturing Company runs twelve thousand spindles and three hundred and thirty looms, making drills, ducks and osnaburgs; it employs three hundred and forty hands, with a monthly pay roll of \$7,000. The Lanett Cotton Mills run twenty seven thousand spindles and seven hundred looms, and consumes one thousand bales of cotton monthly, producing sheetings, drills, fancy ducks and sateens. It employs seven hundred hands, and has a monthly pay roll of \$10,000. The combined industries of the vicinity have a monthly pay roll of about \$25,000, and insure a lucrative business



LANGLEY HOTEL, WEST POINT




HOTEL, WEST POINT



RESIDENCES AT WEST POINT.

to the retail trade at all seasons of the year. West Point invites further investments in manufacturing. West Point enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer in the fruit-growing industry of the State, for it was here that many years ago, John H. Parnell, brother of the Irish patriot, planted the first extensive commercial orchards. He saw the wonderful possibilities of both soil and climate, and was quick to take advantage of it. Truck farming has proven very profitable here, as has also poultry farming and dairying. This being the most southwesterly limit of





the Piedmont region, the lands are rolling and the soil well adapted to all varieties of farm and fruit crops. City real estate can be had at reasonable prices, while farm lands sell very low, averaging from \$8 to \$12 per acre.

The very extensive manufacturing interests centered at West Point, and the prospect of their further development at no distant day, make this city and vicinity an inviting field to capital seeking profitable investment.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER AT WEST POINT.



COUNTRY ROAD NEAR WEST POINT



SCENE NEAR
WEST POINT

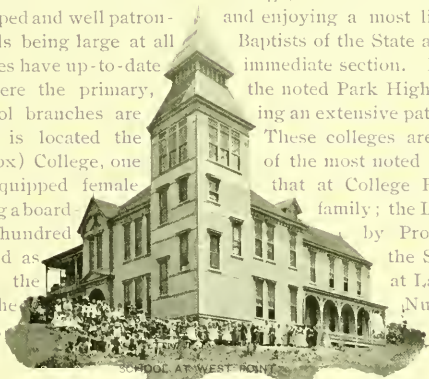


STATION WEST POINT

Educational Advantages of the Chattahoochee Valley.

AT every village and town along the line of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad are located high class public or high schools, where thorough teaching is the rule, and where can be acquired a good common school education. The schools are all well equipped and well patronized, the attendance of pupils being large at all of them. Several of the places have up-to-date public school systems, where the primary, intermediate and high school branches are taught. At College Park is located the famous Southern Female (Cox) College, one of the largest and best equipped female colleges in the country, having a boarding capacity of over two hundred pupils. At La Grange, noted as an educational center since the foundation of the city, is the La Grange Female College.

owned by the North Georgia Methodist Episcopal Conference, having about one hundred boarding pupils and more than that number from local patronage. Here, too, is the Southern Female College, located more than half a century ago, and enjoying a most liberal patronage from the Baptists of the State and from the people of the immediate section. La Grange is the home of the noted Park High School, for boys, enjoying an extensive patronage from a wide circle. These colleges are presided over by some of the most noted educators of the South—that at College Park, by the noted Cox family; the La Grange Female College, by Prof. Rufus W. Smith, and the Southern Female College, at La Grange, by Rev. G. A. Nunnally, the well-known and eminent Baptist di-





EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES



EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.



A GRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.

vine. These colleges number among their patrons pupils from nearly every State in the Union, and so high is the standard of scholarship, so thorough the training, and so good the general health of the pupils, that the patronage of each is increasing yearly, and their buildings and equipments are constantly being enlarged and improved.



Manufacturing in the Chattahoochee Valley.

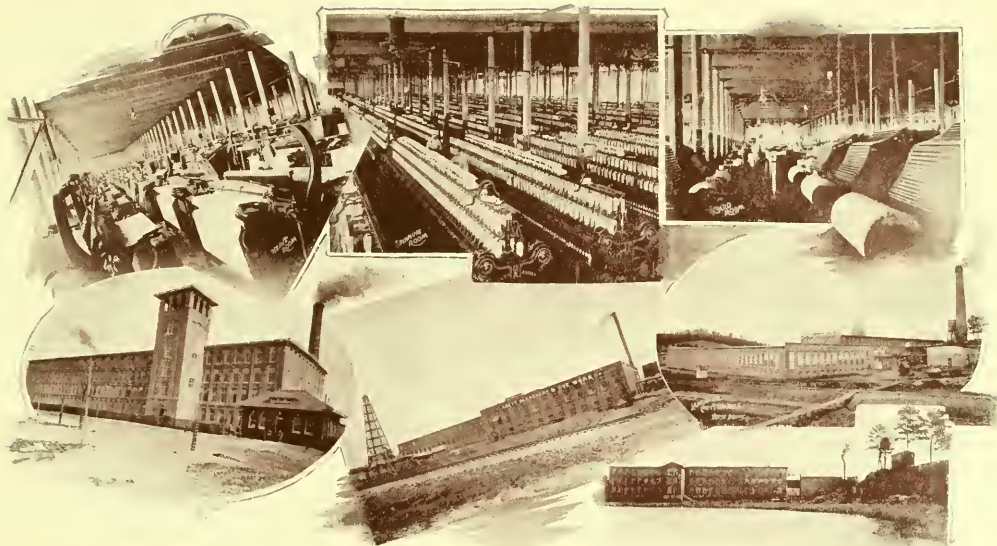
THE low taxes in Georgia, abundant labor, the ability to work every day in the year, the reliable character of the labor, absence of strikes, and cheapness of living—all especially applicable to the Chattahoochee Valley—will eventually make this section the center of manufacturing, especially of cotton goods. The tax rate of Georgia, excluding the school and pension funds, is only six and a half cents on \$100. During 1897 a total of thirty-seven new mills were erected in the

Southern States, with two hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty spindles and five thousand six hundred and seventy-two looms. The Chattahoochee Valley has secured its full share of these new enterprises; the section traversed by the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has ten cotton mills, five oil mills, and one hammock and twine factory. Among the other industries along this line of road are several foundry and machine shops, boiler and engine works, a creamery, cheese factory, canning factory, tannery, several fertilizer factories, mattress factory, spring bed factory, cotton compress, bucket factory, crate factory, buggy, carriage, and wagon factories, three harness factories, collar factory, shoe factory, several gin, grist, and grain-mills, monument works, granite quarries, and several wineries, not counting the many industries of Atlanta. This makes up a long list of enterprises covering a line only about eighty miles in length. One striking feature of the manufacturing interests upon this line is that nearly all the capital invested in them has been furnished by home people; the large earning capacity and ample profits of these manufactories belong to home capital. While this is true, the people desire to see these manufacturing interests greatly increased and offer every inducement possible to secure any class of manufacturing industry. Suitable sites with abundance of running water abound along the line of the road. Many towns and cities offer free sites for industrial enterprises, and taxes so low as to amount almost to total exemption.





THE A. A. MILL



1870

1880

1890

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Dairying in the Chattahoochee Valley.

THE Chattahoochee Valley, from Atlanta to West Point, is peculiarly well adapted for profitable dairying. The Bermuda grass makes its home here and furnishes grazing for cattle nine months out of twelve, while corn, the small grains, farm grasses, and clovers all grow in greatest perfection. In this climate the red clover is almost perennial; fields seeded with it furnish two and, in seasonable years, three cuttings of hay annually, for ten or more years without reseeding.

There is no better hay or one which yields more abundantly than Bermuda grass. Three cuttings a year are common, and the yield is from three to six tons of hay per acre, according to the richness of the soil. The corn

plant grows to perfection, and whether used

for milling or cut and shredded for hay, makes the best of cattle food. Springs and creeks abound everywhere, and there is hardly a farm in all the valley that is not abundantly watered by these small streams. Tuberculosis, so dreaded by the Northern and Western dairymen, is unknown here, and the much talked of "Texas fever" is alike unknown. Cattle are healthy, vigorous, and productive. One pound of butter per day for each cow in a herd is common.



GRAZING SCENE NEAR LA GRANGE.



HERD OF JERSEYS NEAR LA GRANGE.

As an instance, Mr. N. J. Hood, who runs a private dairy on La Grange, selling his butter in Atlanta, gets an average of one pound of butter per day from his herd of Jersey cattle for every day in the year. Another instance in the same section, is the herd of Mr. T. G. Cameron, who lives six miles from La Grange, and for the past year milked an average of nine cows, getting an in one from them of over \$800. These examples could be multiplied all along the line of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. One peculiar feature of the dairy business in this section is that when once a farmer engages in it he never gives it up—all have found it profitable. There are hardly ten days in the year

when the cattle cannot be turned out to pasture, and the fortunate dairymen has green feed growing at all seasons, so that the cattle have green feed at all times, even without the use of the silo. Barns can be put up cheaply, as the expensive and close barns of the cold North are not necessary for this climate. Cows in full milk can be fed at from six to eight cents per day, and the milk yield, from climatic or other causes, is much richer in butter than it is in the Northern and Western dairy States—the average here being about five per cent butter fat.



THE LA GRANGE DAIRY

The market for good butter is practically unlimited. The La Grange Creamery, possibly the most flourishing enterprise of the kind in the South, has never been able to supply the demand for its butter, selling it for an average price of twenty-five cents per pound net. At nearly all the stations along the Atlanta and West Point Railroad butter is shipped in considerable quantities, and the demand is always large for more of a first class article.

Jersey cattle predominate, but the Holstein and Devon find a home here; all seem to be equally hardy, and all have proven profitable.

This country of mild climate, productive soil, abundant grass, and good supply of free stone water, is a most inviting section for the Northern and Western dairymen, who now have to house their cattle for more than half the year, use expensive feed and sell their product at much lower prices than prevail here. No section of the United States can make a better quality of butter than is made here, the flavor and grain being almost perfect.



PEACH ORCHARD, NEWNAN.



DAIRY FARMS IN GEORGIA.

Fruit Growing in the Chattahoochee Valley.

FROM Atlanta, running westward, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad follows a ridge on the dividing line between the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. The land is elevated and well drained, and the nature of the soil is such as to produce a perfect fruit. Nowhere else does the peach grow to greater perfection.

The native apples do remarkably well, and some of the apple orchards of this section have proven most profitable investments. This is especially true of the celebrated Yates apple, which originated in Campbell County. Hundreds of acres have been planted in peaches, and many thousand trees are now bearing, yielding an abundant and profitable crop. The large orchards along the railroad present a scene of thrift most pleasing. Hundreds of other acres have been planted in grapes, of which the yield has been phenomenally great, and when market conditions have been favorable, the profit in grape growing has been large. The peach crop is also a profitable one, especially the earlier varieties. Pears, quinces, the many varieties of plums, figs, and the numerous garden berries, all yield abundantly of the most perfect and



VINEYARD CULTIVATION.

best flavored fruit. There is an occasional failure of the peach crop because of late frosts, but the grape crop can always be counted on as a certainty,



both as to the quantity of yield and quality of fruit. The importance of the fruit crop in this section is attested by the large orchards and vineyards at almost every station on the Atlanta



VINEYARD NEAR
MONTGOMERY

and West Point Railroad. The fruit grower, seeking a new home, where his products will grow to the greatest perfection, where lands can be had at reasonable prices, where living is cheap and health conditions are perfect, could do no better than locate in this favored section. The Atlanta and West Point Railroad handles the fruit shipments in a most satisfactory manner, giving the best and fastest schedules to the various markets of the country.

Both Eastern and Western markets are available via trunk lines reaching Atlanta and Montgomery, and fruit shipments from this section are forwarded yearly to more diver-

ified markets in all parts of the country. The desirability of a home market for the large production of grapes on the line of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, has attracted the favorable attention of manufacturers of domestic wines, and the beginnings of what is expected to prove a large and profitable industry have already been made at Coweta, Ga., by the Vina Vista Wine Company.



CLIM. RICHARD. MORRANI

General Farming in the Chattahoochee Valley.

BEGINNING at Atlanta, and down to the Alabama line at West Point, embracing what is known as Western Middle Georgia, is a region possessing every requisite to secure success in farming as well as in other pursuits. The lands consist of undulating plains interspersed with streams and rich valleys. The natural drainage of the country is perfect, malaria is unknown, and epidemics of any kind impossible. The climate is delightful, knowing no extremes of heat or cold, and the soil unrivalled in the variety and extent of its productions. The most delicate flowers and vegetables, up to the hardy corn and cotton plants, find in the soil a congenial home, and on a system of inten

FARM SCENERY
ALONG OUR LINE.



VINEYARD, COWETA

are farming the lands are capable of the very highest development. Cotton is still the principal money crop, but farm products are more diversified each year, and the progressive farmers of the entire section make their farms self sustaining first, and the cotton a surplus crop. Aside from all the fruits, including berries and grapes, which grow to great perfection, one hundred and twenty bushels of corn have been gathered from one acre, one hundred and ten bushels of oats and three

bales of cotton. Sugar cane, wheat, rye, barley, clover, and all the grasses are successfully grown; clover and Bermuda grass give three good cuttings a season, and yield as high as six tons to the acre of the very finest high class hay. There is abundance of pasturage for cattle, making this a profitable country for cattle and sheep growers. Hogs are cheaply and successfully raised and make rapid growth, giving farmers cheap and abundant meat and lard. The mild climate makes this a favorable section for poultry and egg farms. The unexcelled railroad facilities give quick



ARM H. ME NEAR MORELAND.

access to all the markets of the country. Lands are sold at remarkably low prices, considering their great productiveness, the admirable railroad and market facilities, equable climate, the excellence and plentifulness of water, and abundant rainfall.

More people are needed, and the stranger making his home here receives the most

cordial wel-
the general

come and kind treatment. For farmer, fruit grower, dairyman, poultryman, stock raiser or truck farmer, no other section can offer so many or so good inducements.



LOADING HAY NEAR LA BARGE



THE PLOVER FIELD.



CHOPPING.



CHOPPING.



CHOPPING.

FARM SCENERY.

Résumé.

A RÉSUMÉ of the advantages and attractions of the Chattahoochee Valley includes the cities and towns specifically described, and the Educational, Manufacturing, Dairying, Fruit Growing and General Farming interests, briefly mentioned in the foregoing pages.

All these varied and expanding interests are located within the distance of eighty-seven miles measured by the line of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

In no other section of equal area in the South can so many and so varied industries be found, or so large a development of the higher forms of civilization represented by churches, schools, and highly organized social communities.

Commencing at the State line between Georgia and Alabama at West Point, the Western Railway of Alabama becomes the continuation of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad through eastern Alabama, forming junctions with the large railway systems centering at Opelika, Montgomery and Selma.

The prosperous cities and important manufacturing and educational centers of this portion of Alabama are described in the following pages.



A TYPICAL GEORGIA FARM.

Opelika, Ala., The county seat of Lee County, is situated at the junction of the Western Railway of Alabama, with the Central of Georgia Railway and the

Lafayette Railway. It is one hundred and nine miles from Atlanta, one hundred and twenty-five miles from Birmingham, and twenty-nine miles from Columbus. In altitude it is eight hundred and twelve feet, and is the third highest point in Alabama. Opelika has a population of over six thousand, being the second largest city in East Alabama. It has five railways, with twenty-six passenger trains arriving and departing from its depots daily. It is the center of a great farming and fruit country; the finest Jersey dairy, and finest scuppernong vineyard in the State is here. The supply of timber is extensive, while the railroads bring the coal fields into close touch. Opelika is on the great highway of



COOPER HOTEL, OPELIKA.

travel between the cardinal points and has the same freight rates as Atlanta, Montgomery, Columbus, etc. It has the finest Court House in the State, a new \$40,000 hotel, other hotels, numerous



RESIDENCES IN
OPELIKA

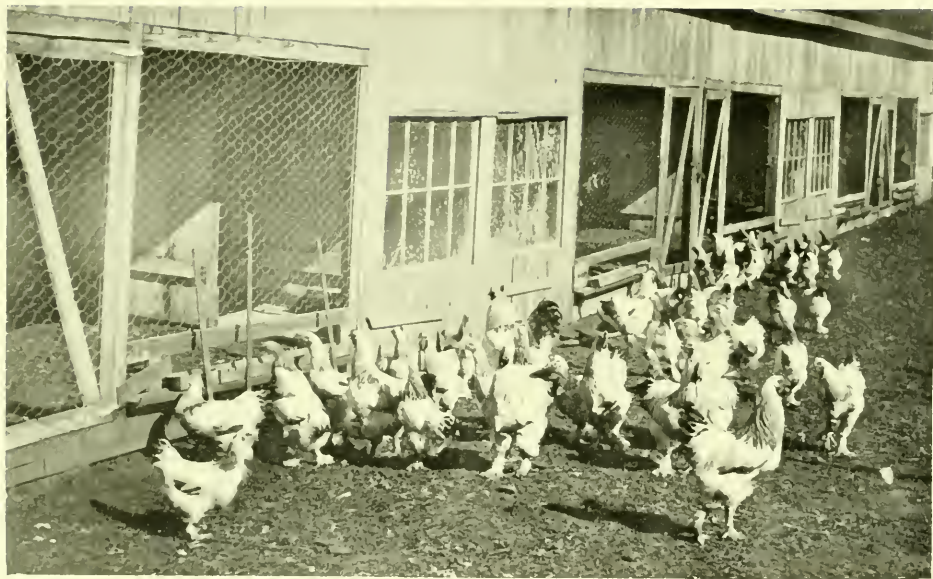
churches and schools, an elegant opera house, a perfect system of water-works and electric lights; and is the commercial center of East Alabama. Three flourishing banks furnish ample capital.

Opelika has, among other enterprises, flouring and grist mills, brick yards, iron foundry, oil mills, guano factory, planing mills, an oak mantel factory, an ice factory, and the largest cotton compress in the South, except one at New Orleans. Coal, wood and iron are very cheap, Opelika invites more manufactures. A cotton factory would find here a most advantageous site. Labor is abundant and reliable, and the citizenship of the community is moral and orderly. Opelika is a city of homes; over \$100,000 was expended here in 1897 in the erection of new residences.

Opelika's wholesale houses handle the greater part of the trade in East Alabama. The receipts of cotton average forty thousand bales per annum. The farmers are home producers, and are independent and progressive.



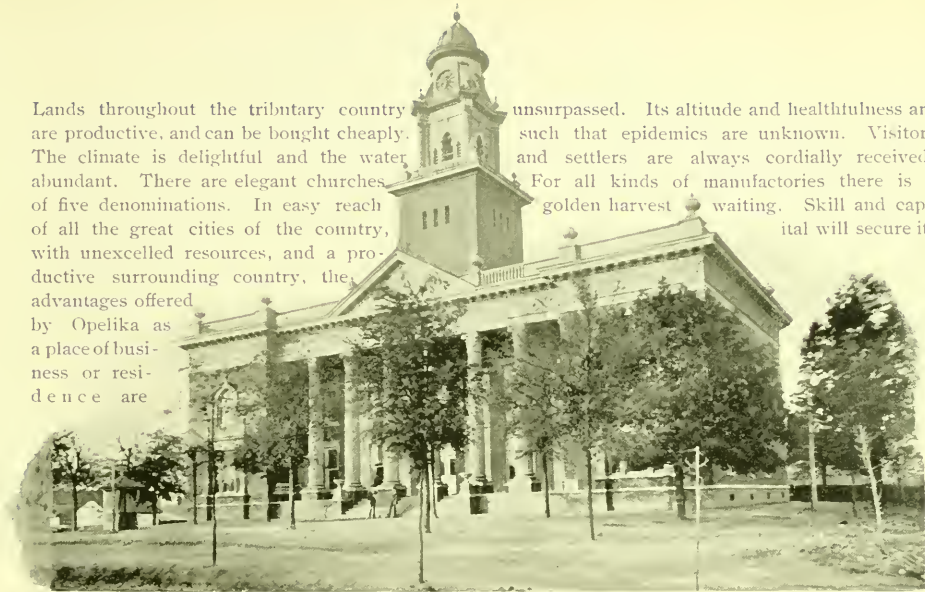
DAIRYING
NEAR OPELIKA.



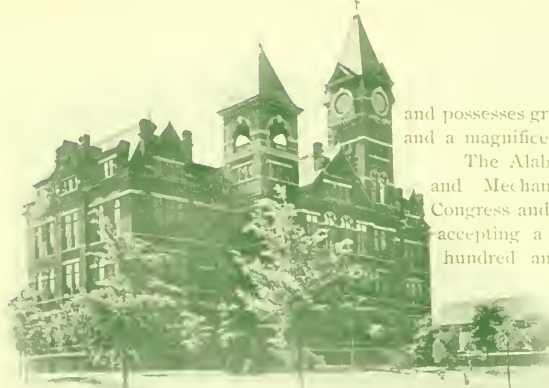
CHICKEN FARM NEAR OPELIKA

Lands throughout the tributary country are productive, and can be bought cheaply. The climate is delightful and the water abundant. There are elegant churches of five denominations. In easy reach of all the great cities of the country, with unexcelled resources, and a productive surrounding country, the advantages offered by Opelika as a place of business or residence are

unsurpassed. Its altitude and healthfulness are such that epidemics are unknown. Visitors and settlers are always cordially received. For all kinds of manufactures there is a golden harvest waiting. Skill and capital will secure it.



COURT HOUSE, OPELIKA.



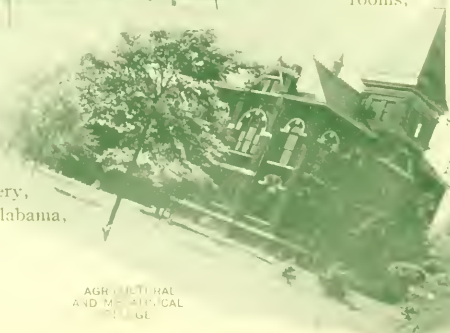
Auburn, Ala.

This is a delightful residence place of seven thousand inhabitants, situated fifty nine miles east of Montgomery, on the Western Railway of Alabama,

and possesses great advantages in a fine climate, healthfulness, and a magnificent educational institution.

The Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural and Mechanical College was founded under Act of Congress and Act of the General Assembly of Alabama, accepting a Federal grant of land amounting to two hundred and forty thousand acres. This institution has a number of handsome buildings constructed by the State. The main building is a new and magnificent structure of four stories, containing forty - five rooms, devoted to purposes of instruction and investigation.

The farm buildings are numerous, well constructed and admirably equipped. The State Agricultural Experiment Station is connected with the college



AGRICULTURAL
AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE

and conducts experiments at Auburn and in different localities for the improvement of agriculture throughout the State. The college is specially



devoted to teaching science and its industrial applications. It has a number of well equipped laboratories, filled with various and costly appliances for teaching modern science. Its mechanical and electrical laboratories are unusu-



SCENE ON AUBURN COLLEGE FARM

ally well equipped. The chemical laboratory occupies a handsome structure of pressed brick, containing commodious rooms for instruction and investigation with complete equipment.

The departments of biology and physiology are equipped with valuable microscopes, microtomes, sterilizers, Pasteur filters, etc.

The department of Pharmacy is supplied with the full apparatus needed in pharmaceutical processes.

The faculty consists of sixteen professors and fifteen assistant instructors under the Presidency of Wm. LeRoy Brown, LL. D. The yearly attendance of students is about three hundred and fifty.

The full college course requires four years, and occupies much time in laboratory work.

The college is doing a work of great value to the South in fitting its students by a thorough scientific training for the successful performance of the duties now required for the industrial development of the country.

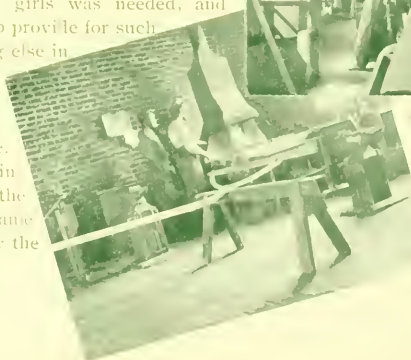


The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

THE Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is situated one mile from the town of Tuskegee, Ala., which lies between Opelika and Montgomery. This school was founded by Booker T. Washington, on the 4th of July, 1881. In a little church with thirty boys and girls as a nucleus, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was born.

During the first year two hundred acres of land were purchased, and the erection of the first building—Porter Hall—was begun. Soon a building to be used exclusively for the girls was needed, and Mr. Washington set about raising money to provide for such demand. In this as in almost everything else in which he engaged, he was successful, and Alabama Hall, still remaining as the principal dormitory for the girls, was erected in the second year of the school's life.

To trace the history of this school in detail, from the time of its inception to the present, would be out of place here. The same result will be obtained by mentioning briefly the



INTERIOR VIEWS
TUSKEGEE
NORMAL AND
INDUSTRIAL
INSTITUTE

financial status of the school, and some of the things which enable it to develop the idea for which it stands.

The Tuskegee Industrial Institute stands for the training of the "Head, Heart and Hand." It is not, by any means, a college nor a university, but a school designed to prepare worthy young colored men and women for the various

Normal and Industrial Institute for the uniform

practical duties of life. The course of study here is intended to give a thorough English education. None of the higher branches of study, which belong wholly to the universities and colleges, are attempted. Arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, physiology, civics, composition, book-keeping, political economy, physics, algebra, geometry, chemistry, and nine months in the theory and practice of teaching comprise the important part of the course of study. The industrial side of Tuskegee is



OLD SOUTHERN MANSIONS
AT TUSKEGEE.





TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

worthy of note. In this phase of the work, three objects are kept in view, viz.:

First, to teach the dignity of labor. Second, to teach the students how to work, giving them a trade when thought best. Third, to enable students to pay a portion of their expenses in labor.

Tuskegee is trying to meet the long existing demand for a school in which colored young men and women may receive a thorough industrial training.

The following named departments will give some idea of this phase of work: Depart-

ments of agriculture, dairying, carpentry, carpentry repair, blacksmithing, printing, wheelwrighting, plumbing and foundry work, painting, shoe-making, brick-





THE CHAPEL.

all day and go to school at night until they have enough money to go into the day school.

During the past year there was an average attendance of 1,072 students—males 706, females 366. 996 of this number were regular boarders. In all the departments—literary, industrial and executive—88 instructors and officers were employed. The property owned by the trustees is

masonry and plastering, brick-making, saw-milling, tinning, harness-making, tailoring, plain sewing, dress-making, cooking, laundrying, nurse training, house-keeping, bee culture, canning, stock-raising, architectural and mechanical drawing, and free-hand drawing. Students work in all these departments, and while learning their trades are paid something for their labor, thus enabling them to partly pay their expenses. Those who have no money work

80



ALARAMA HALL.

valued at about \$290,000. This property includes 2,267 acres of land. There are forty-two buildings used for various purposes. There are 407 head of live stock, including horses, mules, cows, oxen, pigs and sheep, and a large number of fowls.

An agricultural building, costing \$10,000, has just been completed. The Alabama State Legislature has recently appropriated \$1,500 to this school, to be used in establishing an agricultural experiment station here. Science Hall has also recently been completed. A new brick chapel, with a seating capacity of 2,400, and costing \$30,000, was dedicated March 23, 1898. Last in this connection is the new Trades Building, to be erected at a cost of \$30,000. This building has been begun, and when completed will be the home of the trades taught.

Aside from these things, Tuskegee is making itself felt, not only through its graduates and under-graduates, but through the Tuskegee Negro Conferences held here annually, in which the condition of the negroes in the "Black Belt" is discussed, and remedies suggested for existing evils. By all these means Tuskegee hopes to lift up and make better the poor and lowly who so much need help.

Tuskegee is connected with the Western Railway of Alabama at Chehaw, Ala., by the Tuskegee Railroad, about five miles in length. The town is one of the oldest in the South, and contains many well preserved specimens of old Southern architecture. It is surrounded by a fertile and highly cultivated country, and is the home of an enterprising population numbering about one thousand.



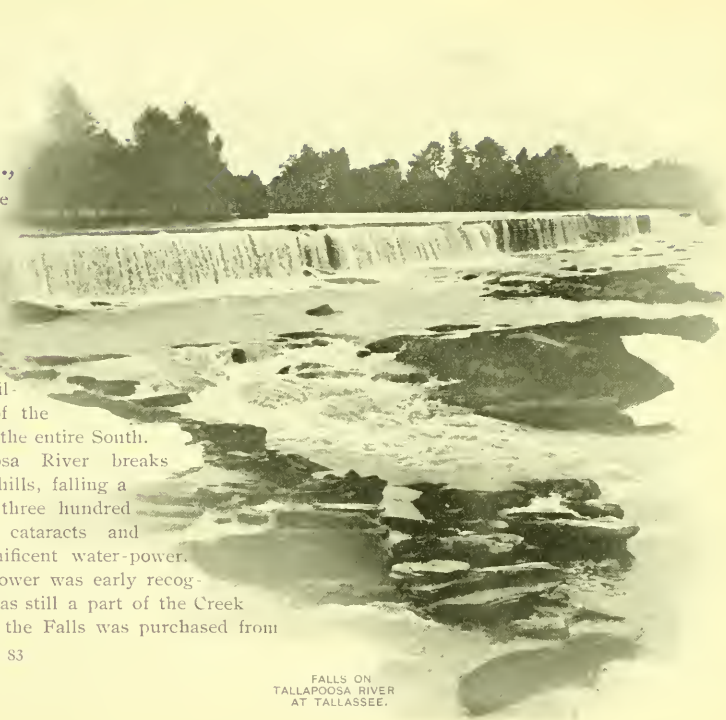
TALLASSEE FALLS MFG. CO.

Tallassee, Ala.,

Is situated on the Tallapoosa River, seven miles from Milstead, a station on the Western Railway of Alabama, twenty-five miles east of Montgomery, and is connected with Milstead by the Tallassee and Montgomery Railway. Tallassee is one of the most picturesque places in the entire South.

Here the Tallapoosa River breaks through the line of rocky hills, falling a distance of sixty feet in three hundred yards, making beautiful cataracts and representing a most magnificent water-power.

The value of this power was early recognized, and while the land was still a part of the Creek Nation, that portion about the Falls was purchased from



the Indians, and in 1847 a small cotton mill was erected. This formed the nucleus from which has steadily grown the manufacturing town.

In 1853 a second large six-story cotton mill was erected, and in 1878 the Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated, representing the mills then built. This company erected a third mill and weave shed in 1883, and now operates twenty-three thousand spindles, consumes twelve thousand bales of cotton annually, and gives employment to some eight hundred people, representing a population of about two thousand five hundred souls.

In 1897 the Company commenced the full development of the water-power, and the erection of a fifty thousand spindle mill, which will be completed in the near future. Upon the completion of this new mill, the number of spindles in operation will be about seventy-five thousand, consuming thirty-five thousand to forty thousand bales of cotton per annum, and supporting a population of ten thousand people.

The water-power is so great that after supplying the mills, there will remain a large surplus, which it is proposed to transmit electrically to the city of Montgomery, thereby furnishing that city with cheap power.

Tallassee is attractive to the visitor, both on account of the great natural beauty of its location, and the large development of its manufacturing interests.



NEW UNION STATION
AT MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Ala.,

Is closely associated with the history of the State, of which it is the Capital. Montgomery was founded the same year in which Alabama was organized as a territory, and was incorporated in the same month of the same year in which the State was admitted to the Union. The Alabama Indians had a town here called Hostile Bluff. As early as 1785 a

number of white traders had located here, but undoubtedly the earliest inhabitant was one Arthur Moore, who, in 1814, erected a cabin on the river bank near where the depot is now located.

Andrew Dexter, of Massachusetts, was one of the first adventurers who made haste to grow rich by buying a share in the new city.

The town was first baptized "New Philadelphia." The advantages of the place must have been considered marked, even then, for the ensuing year, 1818, finds a number of Georgians buying a large tract of land adjacent to "New Philadelphia" on the west, and laying out there a town called "East Alabama."

On December 3, 1819, the Legislature of Alabama passed an Act consolidating New Philadelphia and East Alabama under the name of Montgomery, and eleven days later, on December 14, 1819, Alabama was admitted to the Union. The population of the place in 1820 was estimated at six hundred, composed of immigrants from almost every State in the Union.



STATE CAPITOL.

Descriptions of the Montgomery of the early days show a busy and prosperous community, with a considerable commerce by steamboats operated on the Alabama River between Montgomery and Mobile.

Montgomery's charter as a city was granted in 1837. In February, 1836, ground was broken for a railroad from Montgomery to the Chattahoochee River, and thus was inaugurated an undertaking so significant to the life of any modern community. A charter had been granted in January, 1832, and a preliminary

survey to West Point, Georgia, made. This enterprise was delayed by the financial crisis of 1837, and it was not until June, 1840, that any portion of the road was thrown open to the public, and then only twelve miles of it could be used. The company owned an engine, but it was so frequently out of order that they had to use horses a great deal. In 1841, when thirty-three miles had been opened to the public, the distance was traversed in between three and four hours at a speed of less than ten miles an hour. The first month's receipts of the railroad were \$500.

In 1851 the Montgomery and West Point Railroad was open to West Point, Georgia, a distance of eighty-seven miles. This road is known to-day as The Western Railway of Alabama.

In 1845 the Capital of Alabama was moved from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery. The capitol building of to-day is in design substantially the same as that erected in 1850. The population of Montgomery, in 1850, was placed by the census of that year at eight thousand seven hundred and



SQUARE IN MONTGOMERY.

twenty-eight. In 1890 the population had increased by only one hundred and fifteen.

The civil war came on, and Montgomery, like many other Southern cities, made ready for it with some of that gayety of spirit that characterized the French "military promenade" of 1870. To adequately treat "Montgomery in the War," would require a separate sketch. Such a sketch would, in all probability, include an



RESIDENCE LEWIS IN
MONTGOMERY.



account of the assembly here of the Provisional Congress, and the establishment of the Provisional Government. Three days after the surrender of Lee's Army at Appomattox Court House, General Wilson's Cavalry reached Montgomery. In spite of the violent changes wrought by the war,



THE ALABAMA RIVER
AT MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery not only held her own, but steadily increased in wealth and population. From 1870 to 1880 Montgomery made rapid progress in every direction, and the population increased more than six thousand, being sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirteen in 1880. From 1880 to 1890 the town took on all the more distinguishing marks of its present life as a community. The population at this time was estimated to be about twenty-seven thousand people. The population, including the suburbs, to-day (1898), is estimated to be thirty-five thousand.

Montgomery has to-day the following railroads: Montgomery & Mobile Railroad (Louisville & Nashville), approaching from the South; North and South Railroad (Louisville & Nashville), from the North; The Western Railway of Alabama, extending from Atlanta, via Montgomery to Selma; Central of Georgia Railway, connecting Montgomery with Savannah via Enfaula; Alabama Midland Railroad, connecting Montgomery and Bainbridge and forming a part of the Plant System; Georgia & Alabama Railway, extending from Montgomery to Savannah; Montgomery, Tuskaloosa & Memphis Railroad (Mobile & Ohio), extending from Montgomery northwest.

The merchants of Montgomery are fully alive to the benefits of river competition, and a number of steamboats ply between Montgomery and Mobile on the Alabama River.

The city has about twenty five miles of well equipped electric street railway, which affords transit facilities to every portion of the city and suburbs. All the main streets are paved with granite blocks or a high class of brick. There is a complete system of sanitary sewerage, put in according to the Waring System, and water-works, with a capacity of fifty millions of gallons daily of artesian water.

The death rate of Montgomery is among the lowest in the country. There is a fine graded system of public schools that rank with the best in the South, and in addition there are a number of high class private schools.

The average annual cotton receipts exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton, and in a multiplied way this product brings prosperity to the place. More than one hundred manufacturing enterprises are in operation, employing three thousand hands, with an annual product of about \$10,000,000.

Montgomery is the capital of Alabama, a State whose area is more than fifty thousand square miles, and whose population is nearly or quite one million and a half. It is near the geographical center of the State,



MONTGOMERY COTTON MILL.



GEORGE F. COTTON MILL.

exactly in the center of the three great sources of wealth—timber, minerals and agriculture—that are giving such impetus to Alabama's development, and has such close connection with every part of the State that every station on Alabama's nearly three thousand miles of railroad may be reached in one day. The Alabama River, navigable during the entire year, connects Montgomery with the Gulf of Mexico.

No city is more completely equipped with all the conveniences that make the modern city than Montgomery. Its water-works supply fifty million gallons of pure artesian water daily. Its streets are lighted by Brush Electric Lights, and its dwellings and business houses by incandescent electric light and gas. A complete system of street railway is in operation, and a thorough system of sanitary sewerage has recently been completed. That such a city should have good hotels, churches, free public schools, theaters, telephones, etc., goes without saying.

Montgomery does an annual business of over \$50,000,000; manufacturers are rapidly becoming an important element of its wealth, while millions have been recently expended in improvements.

Montgomery invites attention to its claims as the best location for business, either commercial or manufacturing, that the developing South affords.

Alabama has three sources of wealth—agricultural, mineral and timber. The mineral belt lies across the northern third of the State, and there more than \$100,000,000 have been expended within the past five years in opening coal and iron deposits that surpass those of Pennsylvania.

The timber belt lies across the southern third of the State, and three billions of feet of yellow pine stand untouched in the virgin forest, while a hundred saw mills are humming along the railroads and rivers.

The agricultural belt lies across the center of the State from east to west. A belt of prairie, fertile as that of Illinois, is separated from the timber belt on the south and the mineral belt on the north by wide stretches of fertile uplands. Along the streams and the uncleared forests of this central belt are vast quantities of hard woods, suited to every purpose of manufactures.

In the heart of this agricultural belt sits Montgomery, with its river and six railroads, the commercial emporium of this farming region; a few miles north and south lie the cheap fuel and the cheap lumber of the mineral and timber regions of a State more richly endowed in these respects than any other State in the American Union. These rich farming lands, already recovered from the revolution in the labor system, are still to be had for from \$3 to \$15 per acre, while vast bodies of timber lands are still in the hands of the Government, at \$1.25 per acre.

Montgomery only asks that the man of enterprise shall come and see for himself. Cheap iron, cheap lumber and a consuming population of five hundred inducements to the manufacturer, unsurpassed on

and the man of capital fuel, cheap cotton, cheap thousand farmers, hold out the American Continent.



ELI JAVIER MANSION.

Lowndesboro, Ala., The town of Lowndesboro (first called McGills Hill), has a population of about five hundred. The town proper is about three and one-half miles from Lowndesboro Station on the Western Railway of Alabama, nineteen miles west of Montgomery.

It has seven general stores which do a large business with the surrounding country; two drug stores, seven churches, and separate schools for white and colored children.

The area of Lowndes County, of which Lowndesboro is the county seat, is about seven hundred and fifty square miles; population about thirty-three thousand.

The assessed value of real estate in 1897 was \$2,453,673; of personal property, \$1,616,314.

It has long been noted for the productiveness of its lands, and is classed among the best agricultural districts of the State.

Cotton is the staple crop—yielding from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds of lint per acre.

Corn, oats, and other cereals are successfully raised. Sweet and Irish potatoes, millet, sugar cane, peas, and various grapes are cultivated with success. The ridge lands are well adapted to numerous varieties of fruit, producing peaches, apples, pears, quinces, pomegranates, figs, grapes, pecans, and English walnuts. The climate is healthful and water good.

Lands range in price from \$5 to \$25 per acre. Transportation facilities are excellent. Steam ginueries and saw-mills are operated on many plantations.

Lowndesboro is especially noted for its breeding of fine stock, and produces large numbers of blooded horses and Jersey cattle.

Benton, Ala., Is situated on the Alabama River, sixteen miles from Selma and thirty-five miles from Montgomery, in Lowndes County, Alabama.

Benton has a population of about five hundred, and a tributary population in the surrounding counties of three to four thousand.

It has fifteen general stores, two drugstores, three churches, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian, and a good public school.

Its annual shipments of cotton amount to from eight to ten thousand bales.

The lands surrounding Benton are productive and well watered; timber is abundant.

The price of lands ranges from \$3 to \$10 per acre. Markets are accessible and climate healthful.

This section offers excellent inducements for general agriculture, truck farming and manufacturing.



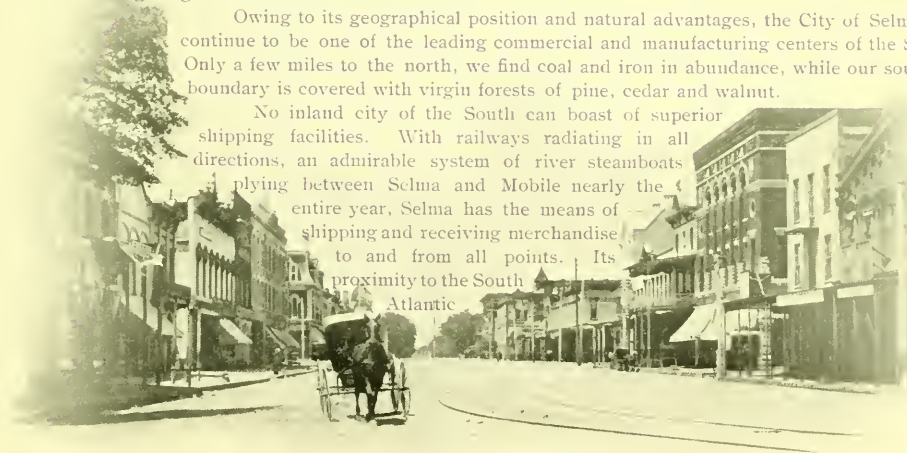
BRIDGE ACROSS ALABAMA RIVER, SELMA.

Selma, Ala., Is a thriving city, with a population of fifteen thousand people, located in Dallas County, of which it is the county seat, near the central part of the State of Alabama. It is on the bank of the Alabama River, in the very heart of the Black Belt. This part of the State is so called on account of the rich black lands which constitute this geological division.

Owing to its geographical position and natural advantages, the City of Selma will continue to be one of the leading commercial and manufacturing centers of the South. Only a few miles to the north, we find coal and iron in abundance, while our southern boundary is covered with virgin forests of pine, cedar and walnut.

No inland city of the South can boast of superior shipping facilities. With railways radiating in all directions, an admirable system of river steamboats

plying between Selma and Mobile nearly the entire year, Selma has the means of shipping and receiving merchandise to and from all points. Its proximity to the South Atlantic



LOOKING NORTH ON BROAD STREET, SELMA.

and Gulf ports, makes it an excellent point for export business. The following are the railroads entering the city: Western Railway of Alabama, the Southern Railway, Mobile & Birmingham, Pine Apple & Selma (a branch of the L. & N. Railroad), and the Birmingham, Selma & New Orleans Railroad.

The country contiguous to Selma, through which the above lines run, is very fertile and its plantations supply Selma with about one hundred thousand bales of cotton per annum. While the principal product of its farms is cotton, yet the soil is capable of producing nearly every variety of vegetation grown in the United States. Selma is the chief commercial center of this section of Alabama.

The climate of Selma is exceeding mild and healthful. The heat of the summer season, tempered by the cooling winds of the Gulf, seldom reaches ninety-five degrees, and the mildness of the winter season is most attractive to those who have experienced the hardships of Northern climates.

A perfect drainage system was completed several years ago, and covers the largest portion of the city. This system of underground drainage (the Waring System), is constantly being extended, and has, to a great extent, destroyed all malarial influences and other local causes that might produce sickness.

Selma has water works, a system of electric and gas light, and a first class fire department, equipped with the latest Gamewall Fire Alarm System. Its streets are broad, lined on either side by



UNION STATION,
SELMA, ALA.

majestic oaks, and many imposing business blocks and elegant residences. Selma has three banking houses: one national and two private banks, with a combined capital of over four million dollars. These are the City National Bank, the Woolsey Banking Company, and the Bank of Selma.

One of the most important features of Selma's business is its wholesale trade. This has increased from year to year until it now occupies a large territory which is constantly extending. The wholesale and retail trade of Selma amounts to about \$40,000,000 per annum, representing every line of business.

The country surrounding Selma has recently developed a new industry in the raising, curing, and shipping of Johnsongrass Hay. This, in turn, is developing a large cattle business, and shipments of cattle are now made yearly from this section to various points in the United States.

The manufacturing interests of Selma are in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and other enterprises will be cordially welcomed. Selma has two cotton factories, the Cawthon Mill, and the Selma Cotton Mill. The Cawthon Mill, with thirteen thousand spindles and three hundred and fifty looms, is a three-story structure, equipped with modern machinery, consuming about ninety bales of cotton per week, with an output of one hundred and forty-five thousand yards of cloth. The Selma Cotton Mill is a two-story



DALMAN ACADEMY SELMA

factories and warehouses for over three hundred families and one hundred and forty small business. The building was not designed for anything but its original purpose, and it is not so long ago since it was used for the purpose of a C. R. M. Co. office. It is now used for the purpose of a C. R. M. Co. office.

The room is now used for the purpose of a C. R. M. Co. office. It is now used for the purpose of a C. R. M. Co. office.

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It is now used for the purpose of separating the 200 and 300 and the rest of the cotton seed. It is now used for the purpose of separating the 200 and 300 and the rest of the cotton seed.

The United Iron Works is engaged in the building and repairing of machinery of all kinds. Its owners and managers are the Pollock Bros. Shoe



NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011



The Peacock Iron Works does a large business in the manufacturing of tram cars, cane cars, and general repair work.

The Selma Brick & Tile Company has a capacity of five million brick per annum.

Two cotton seed oil mills, the International Cotton Seed Oil Co., with a capacity of eighty tons of cotton seed per day, and the Alabama Cotton Oil Co., consuming one hundred tons daily, are in active operation.

Two ice factories, the International and the Star Ice Cos., produce the purest ice found in the State, artesian water being used exclusively in its manufacture.

There are two cotton compresses, one sash, door and blind factory, two cigar factories, one broom factory, several job printing offices, a first class book bindery, and other minor industries.

The International Grain Co., whose mills are now nearing completion, will have a capacity of about twenty five hundred bushels of meal per day.



RESIDENCES IN SELMA



The Southern journey stops in the American dream at Coastal South. At the Driving Club, on Spring Ave., 302 to 308, some of the finest brooms and horses in the United States through a large lot under coverage. The mounts and gear in this section is maintained by those who know all there is to know to be the finest in the business. The park, an attraction with comfortable studios for an excellent trade, and with the support of a large art illustration section well. One member has 100 illustrations mounted here in 1907-8.

The Association of Mount, Coach, Horse and Saddle Shows is under the management of P. F. Evans, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Located on Broad Street, at the head of the city, about three blocks from the Union Depot, is the beautiful and spacious Hotel Albert owned by the management of W. H. Milspangli & Co. It is a four-story structure with all modern improvements and is well known to traveling men and tourists to be the most spacious and desirable hotel in the State. There are many other hotels and private boarding houses in the city.

The educational interests of South have always received marked attention. The schools are in charge of the best instructors and are operated



THE HOTEL ALBERT - SOUTH

under the most approved methods. During the season these institutions are attended by several hundreds of children. The buildings and facilities are expensive and modern.

Nearly every religious denomination is represented by large and intelligent congregations. The churches, of which there are twenty-two in number, are large and beautiful structures. The Young Men's Christian Association owns an elegant three-story building on Broad Street, and has a large and flourishing membership. The Railroad Y. M. C. A., for the exclusive benefit of railroad men, is also a thriving institution.

Too much cannot be said of the press of Selma. Its newspapers are enterprising and loyal to the city's interests, and miss no opportunity of urging the people to take hold of new enterprises for the upbuilding of the city. There are two daily papers, the *Morning News* and the *Daily Journal* (an evening paper). The *Mirror* and *Saturday Telegram* are the leading weekly papers.

In no city will you find more hospitable or warmer hearted people. They are ever ready to extend a hand of welcome to the stranger, and invite the new comer to share the benefits and advantages, both social and commercial, which belong to their progressive city.



SELMA—THE MILL BUILDING

The Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line

Atlanta and West Point R. R. and Western Railway of Alabama
Between Atlanta, Montgomery and Selma . . .

— IS THE GREAT THROUGH CAR ROUTE

..... BETWEEN THE

EAST AND MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA AND THE *WEST*

There is no better location in the United States for Southern and Northern emigrants than the line of this popular railway. The route to the Gulf of Mexico is almost unexcelled in any other section of country in the world. Come and see. The shortest yet the most comfortable route between New York and New Orleans is on the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line, the most attractive route to travel in the South. It passes through a rich country, stopping at attractive and prosperous towns and villages all the way from Atlanta to Montgomery. For rates of fare or other information, write or call on

GEO. W. ALLEN, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.
D. P. O'ROURKE, Pass. Agent, Selma, Ala.
E. B. EVANS, Cont. Frt. Agent, New Orleans

W. J. TAYLOR, Gen'l Agent, Montgomery, Ala.
JOHN A. GILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
E. E. KIRBY, C. T. A., 12 Kimball House.

GEO. C. SMITH, President and General Manager.

PEARL LAKE

Picnic Grounds.



PEARL LAKE, the popular and attractive Picnic and Assembly Grounds, is situated on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, forty miles south of Atlanta. It has the picturesque scenery, the cool, mossy woodlands, the fern covered glens, and the bubbling streams that combine all the charms of nature necessary to make it the ideal place for picnics and mid-summer encampments. The lake is a charming body of water, situated on the divide between the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, which gives it an elevation that magnifies its other natural charms. It is supplied with boats, and affords admirable attractions to the sportsman with gun or line. Its shady woodlands, cool dells and refreshing springs, its swings, boats, pavilion and charming natural scenery, combine all the attractions for a delightful outing for a day or week.

Pearl Lake is two miles from Newnan, a city of five thousand inhabitants, the county seat of Coweta County, Georgia. Newnan is one of the live and progressive manufacturing county towns of the South, having electric improvements and waterworks. The Atlanta and West Point Railroad affords the best facilities known to the traveling public, and runs daily and special trains from Atlanta and intervening towns, direct through Newnan, and Fairburn, county seat of Campbell County, to Pearl Lake. This road passes through the most delightful section of this great State, distinguished for its wonderful fruit and other agricultural features, and through scenery of endless change and variety. A trip to, and a day at Pearl Lake is a circumstance never to be forgotten for its delight and refreshment.

Cureton Sulphur Springs.

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+31

The Heart of the South



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ALONG THE LINE OF THE
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY OF ALABAMA.





MAP OF THE
**ATLANTA
WEST POINT
R.F.**
AND
THE **Western Ry**
OF **ALABAMA**

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